

BRITISH COOPERATIVE CLINICAL GROUP*

GONORRHOEA STUDY 1962

This is the sixth study of the British Cooperative Clinical Group concerning gonorrhoea. The first (*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1956), **32**, 21–26) considered the race, occupation, and other characteristics of patients treated for gonorrhoea in 1954. The second (*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960), **36**, 233) was concerned with the country of origin of patients treated for gonorrhoea in 1952, 1955, and 1958. In the third (*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960), **36**, 216) the age groups of patients treated for gonorrhoea in the years 1957 and 1958 were analysed. The fourth (*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1962), **38**, 1) covered both the country of origin and age group of patients treated for gonorrhoea in 1960. The fifth study (*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963), **39**, 1) was concerned with the country of origin and age group of patients treated for gonorrhoea in 1961, and gave details of the age group of those born in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

The current study deals with the country of origin and age group of 27,935 male and 7,435 female patients treated in the venereal diseases clinics of England and Wales and of Scotland during 1962. Data are also provided of the age group of persons born in the United Kingdom. As in the previous studies the figures for Scotland are considered separately.

* Secretary: Dr. R. R. Willcox, St. Mary's Hospital, London, W.2.

Source of Data

178 clinics in 145 towns and cities participated in the study: 166 clinics were situated in 136 towns and cities in England and Wales and twelve in nine towns and cities in Scotland. The 24,896 male and 6,457 female patients treated in the clinics of England and Wales included in the study comprise 87·8 per cent. of the male and 90·8 per cent. of the female national totals (Table I).

TABLE I
PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL COVERAGE, BY SEX

Area		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
England and Wales	Cases included in Survey	24,896	6,457	31,353
	Total for England and Wales ..	28,329	7,109	35,438
	Percentage covered by Survey ..	87·8	90·8	—
Scotland	3,039	978	4,017
Total covered by Survey		27,935	7,435	35,370

Geographical Situation of Clinics and Cases Treated

The clinics are grouped in Table II according to the population of the town or city in which each is situated.

TABLE II
SITUATION OF CLINICS AND NUMBER OF GONORRHOEA CASES TREATED

Area		Population Covered	No. of Towns or Cities	Clinics	Total Cases	Cases per Clinic	Cases per 1000 Population
England and Wales	London	8,171,902	1	22	13,088	595	1·6*
	Over 500,000	3,024,689	4	8	7,349	919	2·4
	100,000–500,000	7,395,718	40	45	8,379	186	1·1
	50,000–100,000	2,685,491	45	45	1,940	43	0·7
	Under 50,000	1,291,843	46	46	597	13	0·5
Total		22,569,643	136	166	31,353	189	1·4
Scotland	2,135,332	9	12	4,017	335	1·8
Total		24,704,975	145	178	35,370	198	1·4

* The London Administrative Area has a population of 3,179,980. On this basis there would be 4 cases per 1,000.

As in previous years there is a higher concentration of gonorrhoea in the larger towns and cities. The national figures showed a fall in numbers between 1961 and 1962 of 4 per cent. for males and of 6·8 per cent. in females. This is shown by lower case loads in the clinics in 1962 than in the previous year (*Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963), 39, 1-14).

In England and Wales no less than 66·3 per cent. of the male and 60·8 per cent. of the female cases were treated in London and the four cities with a population exceeding 500,000, the total population in these five towns and cities being 11,196,591; only 33·7 and 39·2 per cent. respectively were treated in the remaining 131 towns and cities with a population below 500,000 (Table III), the total population of these 131 towns and cities being 11,373,052.

TABLE III
PERCENTAGE OF CASES TREATED IN DIFFERENT CLINICS, BY SEX (England and Wales only)

Area	No. of Clinics	Sex			
		Male		Female	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
London	22	10,733	43·1	2,355	36·4
Over 500,000 ..	8	5,771	23·2	1,578	24·4
100,000-500,000	45	6,483	26·0	1,896	29·3
50,000-100,000	45	1,461	5·9	479	7·4
Under 50,000 ..	46	448	1·8	149	2·5
Totals	166	24,896	100·0	6,457	100·0

Male/Female Ratio (Table IV)

The overall male/female ratio for cases in England and Wales was 3·8 : 1. As in previous years it was worst in London (4·5 : 1) and best in the smaller towns and cities. In Scotland it was 3·1 : 1.

TABLE IV
MALE : FEMALE RATIO

Area		Sex		Male: Female Ratio
		Male	Female	
England and Wales	London	10,733	2,355	4·5 : 1
	Over 500,000 ..	5,771	1,578	3·6 : 1
	100,000-500,000	6,483	1,896	3·4 : 1
	50,000-100,000	1,461	479	3·0 : 1
	Under 50,000 ..	448	149	2·3 : 1
Total		24,896	6,457	3·8 : 1
Scotland		3,039	978	3·1 : 1

Racial Distribution

Males

The racial distribution for male patients in England and Wales and in Scotland is shown in Table V.

TABLE V
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALE PATIENTS, 1962

Country of Origin	Scotland	England and Wales	
		No.	Per cent.
West Indies (Negro)	8	7,049	28·3
Africa (Negro)	31	948	3·8
Other Negro	6	259	1·0
Asia	78	1,641	6·6
Mediterranean	34	1,209	4·9
United Kingdom	2,633*	10,956	44·0
Eire	56	1,290	5·2
Other Europe	180	1,031	4·1
All Other Non-Negro	13	513	2·1
Total Cases	3,039	24,896	100·0

* 86·6 per cent.

In Scotland, 86·6 per cent. of patients were born in the United Kingdom (a reduction from 94·5 per cent. in 1961), whereas in England and Wales the figure was only 44 per cent. (47·2 per cent. in 1961). As in previous studies the next largest group in England and Wales was that of the West Indians (28·3 per cent.) followed by Asiatics (6·6 per cent.).

The distribution of West Indians, patients born in the United Kingdom, and others, is shown in Table VI (opposite), in relation to the populations of the towns and cities in which the clinics are situated.

In England and Wales the proportion both of West Indians and of other immigrants was highest, and the proportion of those born in the United Kingdom was lowest, in the larger cities. The reverse was the case in the smaller towns and in Scotland, where the West Indians represented an insignificant problem in respect of gonorrhoea.

Comparison with Earlier Studies.—The figures for 1962 are of interest as they follow the passing of the Immigration Act. A comparison of the current data with those of previous studies shows an increasing proportion of West Indians in the national total although the proportion has been somewhat reduced between 1961 and 1962 in London (Table VII, opposite).

The data of the 1961 and 1962 studies are compared in Table VIII (opposite).

It is noted that, because of a greater clinic coverage, there were 525 more cases in the 1962 study than in 1961, whereas the national total declined by 1,190. However, the increase was accounted for entirely by immigrants, as there was a greater fall in those born in the United Kingdom. If the absolute numbers are calculated on the basis of the coverage obtained in the two years, it is shown that the decrease was entirely accounted for by those born in the United Kingdom. There was a small fall in

TABLE VI
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALE PATIENTS, BY POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES, 1962

Area		Race					
		West Indians		Other Immigrants		Born in United Kingdom	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	3,088	28.7	3,536	32.9	4,109	38.4
	Over 500,000	2,082	36.2	1,392	25.6	2,297	38.2
	100,000-500,000	1,662	25.6	1,584	24.5	3,237	49.9
	50,000-100,000	169	11.7	321	21.9	971	66.4
	Under 50,000	48	10.7	58	12.9	342	76.4
Total		7,049	28.3	6,891	27.7	10,956	44.0
Scotland		8	0.3	398	13.1	2,633	86.6

TABLE VII
COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES
MALES IN ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY

Year of Survey			1952 ¹	1954 ²	1955 ¹	1958 ¹	1960 ³	1961 ⁴	1962 ⁵
England and Wales	No. of Clinics		84	35	84	101	150	150	166
	Total Cases in Study		6,571	6,004	5,585	15,387	21,663	24,371	24,896
	National Total		15,510	13,962	14,079	22,398	26,618	29,519	28,329
	Per cent. National Coverage		42.4	43.0	39.7	68.7	81.0	82.3	87.2
	West Indians Only	No. Per cent.	198 3.0	469 7.8	333 6.0	3,688 24.0	5,515 25.5	6,654 27.3	7,049 28.3
	Total Cases		NR	2,001	NR	7,257	10,832	10,752	10,733
London Only	West Indians	No. Per cent.	NR NR	216 10.8	NR NR	1,956 27.0	3,097 28.6	3,211 29.9	3,088 28.7

¹ *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960), 36, 233.

² *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1956), 32, 21.

³ *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1962), 38, 1.

⁴ *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963), 39, 1.

⁵ Present study.

NR = No record.

TABLE VIII
RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALE PATIENTS, SHOWING
INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN 1961 AND 1962
(England and Wales only)

Country of Origin	Year		Difference
	1961	1962	
West Indies (Negro)	6,654	7,049	+ 395
Africa (Negro)	845	948	+ 103
Other Negro	215	259	+ 44
Asia	1,659	1,641	- 18
Mediterranean	1,084	1,209	+ 125
United Kingdom	11,511	10,956	- 555
Eire	1,200	1,290	+ 90
Other Europe	962	1,031	+ 69
All Other Non-Negro	241	513	+ 272
Total Cases in Study	24,371	24,896	+ 525
National Total	29,519	28,329	- 1,190

the absolute number of West Indians but a greater rise in all other immigrants. Why the fall should primarily concern those born in the United Kingdom is not yet clear.

Concentration of West Indians in Certain Clinics.—In England and Wales, no less than 87.5 per cent. of

the male West Indians with gonorrhoea were treated in 32 of the 166 clinics; in these 32 clinics (including nine in London and two in Manchester), 60.2 per cent. of the total cases in the survey were treated. Only 12.5 per cent. of West Indians were treated in the other 134 clinics. The 32 clinics in which West Indians accounted for 30 per cent. or more of infections in males are listed in Table IX (overleaf) in order of the percentage of West Indian patients, ranging from 77.1 per cent. in Huddersfield to 30.5 per cent. in Coventry.

Of the 32 clinics listed, 25 were in the top thirty clinics included in a similar table prepared in the 1961 study. In these 25 clinics, the absolute numbers of West Indians had increased in 1962 in fifteen and decreased in ten.

Females

The racial distribution of female patients with gonorrhoea in England and Wales and in Scotland is shown in Table X (overleaf).

In Scotland practically all (98.7 per cent.) of the female patients with gonorrhoea were born in the

TABLE IX

MALE WEST INDIAN PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA
TREATED IN 32 CLINICS IN 1962 IN ORDER OF
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MALE CASES

Clinics	Total Male Cases	West Indians		More or Less than in 1962
		No.	Per cent.	
Huddersfield	196	151	77.1	Less
London, Central Middlesex Hospital	165	93	56.3	More
Wolverhampton	204	113	55.3	Less
London, Miller Hospital	125	68	54.4	More
Windsor	60	32	53.3	More
Nottingham	454	230	50.5	More
Uxbridge	123	62	50.4	Less
London, St. John's Hospital	59	29	49.1	Less
Birmingham	1,813	888	48.9	More
Sheffield, Royal Infirmary	278	135	48.5	More
Leeds	766	363	47.3	More
Bristol	340	160	47.0	Less
Derby	203	95	46.7	More
Leicester	277	128	46.2	NR
London, Prince of Wales Hospital	221	102	46.1	More
London, Stratford	132	57	43.2	More
Stoke-on-Trent	65	27	41.5	NR
Manchester, Royal Infirmary	381	157	41.2	More
Oxford	168	68	40.5	More
London, Royal Northern Hos- pital	1,092	402	36.8	NR
Ipswich	80	29	36.3	More
St. Albans	47	17	36.1	NR
London, Whitechapel Clinic	1,662	599	36.0	Less
London, St. Mary's Hospital	2,759	1,083	35.6	Less
Stafford	17	6	35.3	NR
Bath	29	10	34.5	Less
London, St. Thomas' Hospital	736	251	34.1	Less
Bradford	664	216	32.5	NR
Manchester, St. Luke's Clinic	1,529	493	32.2	More
Reading	88	28	31.8	NR
Crewe	13	4	30.7	Less
Coventry	247	75	30.5	More
Total in 32 Clinics	14,993	6,171	41.2	—
Total in Other 134 Clinics	9,903	878	8.9	—
Total in all 166 Clinics of Whole Survey	24,896	7,049	28.3	—
Per cent. in 32 Clinics	60.2	87.5	—	—

(NR = Not recorded in top 30 clinics in 1961.)

United Kingdom (compared with 78.7 per cent. in England and Wales—a proportion which had fallen from 82 per cent. in 1961). The West Indians were by far the next most significant group (11.7 per cent.).

TABLE X

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE PATIENTS, 1962

Country of Origin	Area of Clinics		
	Scotland	England and Wales	
		No.	Per cent.
West Indies (Negro)	—	757	11.7
Africa (Negro)	—	31	0.5
Other Negro	—	19	0.3
Asia	2	22	0.3
Mediterranean	—	69	1.1
United Kingdom	965*	5,081	78.7
Eire	2	297	4.6
Other Europe	9	133	2.0
All Other Non-Negro	—	48	0.8
Total Cases	978	6,457	100.0

* 98.7 per cent.

Those born in Eire accounted for 4.6 per cent. and the six other groups together for only 5 per cent.

The distribution of West Indians, patients born in the United Kingdom, and others is shown in Table XI in relation to the populations of the towns and cities in which the clinics are situated. The West Indian females, even more than the males, were concentrated in the larger towns and cities, only thirteen being seen in the 91 clinics situated in towns and cities with less than 100,000 population.

Comparison with Previous Studies.—The percentages of West Indians in the previous studies are compared with the findings for 1962 in Table XII (opposite), which shows that there has been a steady and consistent increase in the proportion of West Indian females, most marked since 1955.

The returns for the years 1962 and 1961 are compared in Table XIII (opposite).

Although the national total decreased by 479 cases between 1961 and 1962, the decrease in the number of cases in the two studies was only 43, owing to the larger number of participating clinics

TABLE XI

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE PATIENTS BY POPULATION OF TOWNS AND CITIES, 1962

Area		Race					
		West Indians		Other Immigrants		Born in United Kingdom	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	423	17.9	420	17.6	1,512	64.5
	Over 500,000	162	10.2	123	7.7	1,293	82.1
	100,000–500,000	159	8.4	56	2.3	1,681	89.3
	50,000–100,000	12	2.5	16	3.4	451	94.1
	Under 50,000	1	0.7	4	2.0	144	97.3
Total		757	11.7	619	9.6	5,081	78.7
Scotland		—	—	13	1.3	965	98.7

TABLE XII

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES
FEMALES IN ENGLAND AND WALES ONLY

Year of Survey	1952 ¹	1954 ²	1955 ³	1958 ⁴	1960 ³	1961 ⁴	1962 ⁵
No. of Clinics	84	35	84	101	150	150	160
Total Cases in Study	1,471	1,153	1,589	3,054	5,912	6,500	6,457
National Total	3,585	3,574	3,766	5,489	7,152	7,588	7,109
Per cent. National Coverage	41.0	32.3	42.2	55.6	82.7	85.7	90.8
West Indians	No. 7	14	17	181	466	637	757
Indians	Per cent. 0.5	1.2	1.1	5.9	7.9	9.8	11.7

¹ *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960), 36, 233.² *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1956), 32, 21.³ *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1962), 38, 1.⁴ *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1964), 39, 1.⁵ Present study.

TABLE XIII

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE PATIENTS, SHOWING
INCREASE OR DECREASE BETWEEN 1961 AND 1962
(England and Wales only)

Race	Year		Difference
	1961	1962	
West Indians	637	757	+ 120
Other Immigrants	533	619	+ 86
Born in United Kingdom	5,330	5,081	- 249
Total Cases in Study	6,500	6,457	- 43
National Total	7,588	7,109	- 479

in the latter year. However, if calculations are made of the absolute numbers involved, it will be found that, as with males, the decrease between 1961 and 1962 occurred solely among those born in the United Kingdom.

Age Distribution

As in the 1960 and 1961 studies, only three age groups were recorded: *viz.* 15-19 years, 20-24 years, and all others. This selection was made because the

earlier studies had shown that fluctuations were more likely to be evident in those aged 15-24 years than later, and that the numbers of patients aged 14 years and under were insignificant. In addition, in both the 1961 and 1962 studies, particulars were obtained of the same age groups of United Kingdom-born persons.

Males

The age groups are arranged according to the population of the places where the clinics are situated, in Table XIV. In England and Wales as a whole, 7 per cent. of cases occurred in those aged 15-19 years, 30.2 per cent. in those aged 20-24 years, and 62.8 per cent. in those of other age groups. As previously, there is some evidence of an increasing proportion of males aged 15-19 years as the towns or cities in which the clinics are situated decrease in size.

Comparison with Earlier Studies.—The 1962 data are compared with those of earlier years in Table XV.

TABLE XV

AGE GROUPS OF MALE PATIENTS COMPARED WITH
PREVIOUS STUDIES, 1957-62
(England and Wales only)

Year of Survey		1957 ¹	1958 ¹	1960 ²	1961 ³	1962 ⁴
No. of Clinics		148	148	150	150	166
Total Cases in Study		15,308	17,404	21,663	24,371	24,896
National Total		19,620	22,398	26,618	29,519	28,329
Per cent. National Coverage		78.0	77.7	81.0	82.3	87.8
Age Group (yrs)	No.	15-19	828	1,058	1,385	1,530
		20-24	4,171	4,853	6,516	6,612
		Other	1,309	11,493	13,762	16,229
						1,751
Per cent.	15-19	5.5	6.1	6.4	6.3	7.0
	20-24	27.2	27.8	30.1	27.1	30.2
	Other	67.3	66.1	63.5	66.6	62.8

¹ *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960), 36, 216.² *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1962), 38, 1.³ *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963), 39, 1.⁴ Present study.

TABLE XIV

AGE GROUPS OF MALE PATIENTS BY AREA AND POPULATION

Area		Age Group (yrs)					
		15-19		20-24		Other	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	736	6.8	3,370	31.3	6,627	61.9
	Over 500,000	398	6.9	1,680	29.3	3,693	63.8
	100,000-500,000	423	6.6	1,843	28.4	4,217	65.0
	50,000-100,000	142	9.0	449	30.7	870	60.3
	Under 50,000	52	11.6	177	39.7	219	48.7
	Total	1,751	7.0	7,519	30.2	15,626	62.8
Scotland		270	8.9	905	29.8	1,864	61.3

The proportion of male teenagers increased steadily to a peak in 1962.

The 1962 findings are compared with those of 1961 in Table XVI.

TABLE XVI
INCREASE OR DECREASE IN GONORRHOEA IN MALES
BETWEEN 1961 AND 1962, BY AGE GROUP
(England and Wales only)

Year of Survey			1961	1962	Difference
Age Group (yrs)	15-19		1,530	1,751	+ 221
	20-24		6,612	7,519	+ 907
	Other		16,229	15,626	- 603
Total Cases in Survey ..			24,371	24,896	+ 525
National Total			29,519	28,329	- 1,190

The two sets of figures cannot be compared directly owing to the larger number of participating clinics in 1962. The national total in 1962 had decreased by 1,190, but those in the study had increased by 525. However, it is evident that trends are different in the older than in the younger age groups, the numbers of older persons having decreased and the younger persons, particularly those aged 20-24 years, having increased.

Proportion Born in the United Kingdom.—The proportions of those born in the United Kingdom are shown in Table XVII by age group.

In England and Wales, 56.5 per cent. of patients aged 15-19 years were born in the United Kingdom (60.5 per cent. in 1961), as were 44.5 per cent. of those aged 20-24 years (64.6 per cent. in 1961), and only 42.4 per cent. of the rest. In all groups the proportion of those born in the United Kingdom was lower in London than in the smaller towns and cities, and particularly lower than in Scotland.

The age distribution of those born in the United Kingdom and elsewhere is shown in Table XVIII. A smaller proportion of those aged 15-19 years were born outside the United Kingdom.

TABLE XVIII
RATIO OF UNITED KINGDOM-BORN MALES TO OTHER
MALE PATIENTS, BY AGE GROUP
(England and Wales only)

Age Group (yrs)	U.K.-born		Not U.K.-born		Ratio Not-U.K. : U.K.
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
15-19 ..	990	9.0	761	5.4	1 : 1.3
20-24 ..	3,345	30.6	4,174	29.9	1 : 0.8
Other ..	6,621	60.4	9,005	64.7	1 : 0.7
Total ..	10,956	100.0	13,940	100.0	1 : 0.8

Females

The age groups are arranged according to the population of the places where the clinics are situated in Table XIX (opposite). In England and Wales as a whole, those aged 15-19 years accounted for 25 per cent., those aged 20-24 years for 39.1 per cent., and all others for 35.9 per cent. A smaller proportion of those aged 15-19 years was noted in London and in Scotland than in other areas. Higher proportions were encountered in the smaller towns and cities where the immigrant problem was least important.

Comparison with Previous Studies.—The 1962 data are compared with those of earlier years in Table XX (opposite).

There was a significant increase in the proportion of females aged 15-19 years between 1957 and 1960 since which time there has been a fall. The proportion of those aged 20-24 years has risen throughout, but there has been a fall in the proportion of those of other age groups.

TABLE XVII
PERCENTAGE OF MALE PATIENTS BORN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY AGE GROUP AND AREA OF CLINICS

Age Group (yrs)			15-19			20-24			Other		
			Total	No. U.K.-born	Per cent. U.K.-born	Total	No. U.K.-born	Per cent. U.K.-born	Total	No. U.K.-born	Per cent. U.K.-born
England and Wales	London		736	358	48.7	3,370	1,200	35.6	6,627	2,551	38.6
	Over 500,000 ..		398	220	55.3	1,680	666	33.7	3,693	1,411	38.2
	100,000-500,000 ..		423	267	63.1	1,843	1,041	56.7	4,217	1,929	45.7
	50,000-100,000 ..		142	108	76.1	449	301	67.0	870	562	64.5
	Less than 50,000 ..		52	37	71.2	177	137	77.4	219	168	76.7
Total			1,751	990	56.5	7,519	3,345	44.5	15,626	6,621	42.4
Scotland			270	230	85.2	905	816	90.2	864	1,587	85.1

TABLE XIX

AGE GROUPS OF FEMALE PATIENTS BY AREA AND POPULATION

Area		Age Group (yrs)					
		15-19		20-24		Other	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
England and Wales	London	524	22·2	1,059	44·5	772	33·3
	Over 500,000	405	25·6	584	37·1	589	37·3
	100,000-500,000	488	25·8	686	36·2	722	38·0
	50,000-100,000	139	28·8	156	32·5	184	38·7
	Under 50,000	56	37·5	43	28·8	50	33·7
Total		1,612	25·0	2,528	39·1	2,317	35·9
Scotland		220	22·5	328	33·5	430	44·0

TABLE XX

AGE GROUPS OF FEMALE CASES COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS STUDIES, 1957-62 (England and Wales only)

Year of Survey		1957 ¹	1958 ¹	1960 ²	1961 ³	1962 ⁴
No. of Clinics		148	148	150	150	166
Total Cases in Study		4,132	4,727	5,912	6,500	6,457
National Total		4,761	5,489	7,152	7,588	7,109
Per cent. National Coverage		86·8	86·1	82·7	85·7	90·9
Age Group (yrs)	No. ..	15-19 ..	939	1,118	1,553	1,677
		20-24 ..	1,377	1,654	2,216	2,446
		Other ..	1,816	1,955	2,143	2,377
	Per cent. ..	15-19 ..	22·7	23·7	26·3	25·0
		20-24 ..	33·3	35·0	37·5	39·1
		Other ..	44·0	41·3	36·2	35·9

¹ *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1960), 36, 216.² *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1962), 38, 1.³ *Brit. J. vener. Dis.* (1963), 39, 1.⁴ Present study.

The 1962 findings are compared with those of 1961 in Table XXI.

Owing to the larger number of participating clinics there was a decrease of only 43 in the numbers included in the studies, whereas the national total in 1962 had decreased by 479. The trend, however, was

TABLE XXI

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN GONORRHOEA IN FEMALES BETWEEN 1961 AND 1962, BY AGE GROUP (England and Wales only)

Year of Survey		1961	1962	Difference
Age Group (yrs)	15-19	1,677	1,612	- 65
	20-24	2,446	2,528	+ 82
	Other	2,377	2,317	- 60
Total Cases in Survey		6,500	6,457	- 43
National Total		7,588	7,109	- 479

towards an increase in those aged 20-24 years, and a decrease in all the rest.

Proportion Born in the United Kingdom.—By far the greater number of young females was born in the United Kingdom, the proportion being 86·1 per cent. (85·2 per cent. in 1961) of those aged 15-19 years. The proportion was lowest in London, where the immigrant, particularly the West Indian, problem was greatest and was highest in the smaller towns and cities and in Scotland where the immigrant problem was the least important (Table XXII).

TABLE XXII

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE PATIENTS BORN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY AGE GROUP AND AREA OF CLINICS

Age Group (yrs)		15-19			20-24			Other		
		Total	No. U.K.-born	Per cent. U.K.-born	Total	No. U.K.-born	Per cent. U.K.-born	Total	No. U.K.-born	Per cent. U.K.-born
England and Wales	London	524	403	76·5	1,059	617	58·2	772	492	63·9
	Over 500,000	405	352	86·6	584	462	79·1	589	479	81·3
	100,000-500,000	488	447	91·6	686	590	86·1	722	644	89·2
	50,000-100,000	139	132	94·9	156	145	92·9	184	174	94·5
	Less than 50,000	56	54	96·4	43	41	95·3	50	49	98·0
Total		1,612	1,388	86·1	2,528	1,855	73·3	2,317	1,838	79·5
Scotland		220	216	98·2	328	324	98·8	430	425	98·8

The age distribution of females born in the United Kingdom and elsewhere is shown in Table XXIII. A substantially higher proportion of those aged 15-19 years were born in the United Kingdom.

TABLE XXIII

RATIO OF UNITED KINGDOM-BORN FEMALES TO OTHER FEMALE PATIENTS, BY AGE GROUP (England and Wales only)

Age Group (yrs)	U.K.-born		Not U.K.-born		Ratio Not U.K. : U.K.
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	
15-19 ..	1,388	27.3	224	16.3	1 : 6.1
20-24 ..	1,855	36.4	673	48.8	1 : 2.7
Other ..	1,838	36.3	479	34.9	1 : 3.9
Total ..	5,081	100.0	3,376	100.0	1 : 3.7

Females Treated at the Clinics with the Highest Proportion of Male West Indian Patients.—The age groups and nationalities of the female patients in the 32 clinics listed in Table IX, in which 87.5 per cent. of the West Indian males with gonorrhoea were treated, are given in Table XXIV.

As in earlier years, but more marked in 1962, the percentage of all female teenagers, and of United Kingdom-born teenagers in particular, was less in the 32 clinics attended by the majority of the West Indians than in the other 134 clinics.

In Table XXV the percentage of United Kingdom-born females in the 32 clinics is contrasted with that in the remaining 134 clinics.

A lower percentage of females of all age groups born in the United Kingdom attended the 32 clinics than of those attending the remaining 134 clinics.

In Table XXVI the percentages of all female patients born in the U.K. and elsewhere who were treated in the 32 clinics are analysed by age group.

TABLE XXV

PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE PATIENTS BORN IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ATTENDING THE 32 CLINICS AT WHICH MAJORITY OF WEST INDIAN MALES WERE TREATED, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group (yrs)	Total Cases		U.K. born	Not U.K. born	Per cent. U.K. born
15-19	In 32 Clinics ..	929	751	178	80.6
	In Other 134 Clinics ..	683	637	46	93.3
	In 166 Clinics ..	1,612	1,388	224	86.1
20-24	In 32 Clinics ..	1,672	1,147	525	68.6
	In Other 134 Clinics ..	856	708	148	82.7
	In 166 Clinics ..	2,528	1,855	673	73.3
Others	In 32 Clinics ..	1,396	1,012	384	72.5
	In Other 134 Clinics ..	921	826	95	89.7
	In 166 Clinics ..	2,317	1,838	479	78.8
Total	In 32 Clinics ..	3,997	2,910	1,087	72.8
	In Other 134 Clinics ..	2,460	2,171	289	85.0
	In 166 Clinics ..	6,457	5,081	1,376	78.7

Clearly a smaller proportion of the total of all teenagers, and of the total of United Kingdom-born teenagers also, were treated in these 32 clinics.

TABLE XXVI

PERCENTAGE OF CASES OF GONORRHOEA IN FEMALES (U.K.-BORN AND OTHERS) TREATED IN THE 32 CLINICS HAVING THE HIGHEST PROPORTION OF WEST INDIAN MALE PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group (yrs)	Total Cases	Cases Treated in 32 Clinics		U.K.-Born Only	Cases Treated in 32 Clinics	
		No.	Per cent.		No.	Per cent.
15-19 ..	1,612	929	50.7	1,388	751	54.1
20-24 ..	2,528	1,672	66.1	1,855	1,147	61.8
Other ..	2,317	1,396	60.2	1,838	1,012	55.5
Total ..	6,457	3,997	61.9	5,081	2,910	57.3

TABLE XXIV

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE PATIENTS IN THE 32 CLINICS HAVING THE HIGHEST PROPORTION OF WEST INDIAN MALE PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA, BY AGE GROUP (England and Wales only)

Nationality	Total Cases		Age Group (yrs)					
			15-19		20-24		Other	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
All	In 32 Clinics ..	3,997	929	23.2	1,672	41.8	1,396	35.0
	In Other 134 Clinics ..	2,460	683	27.7	856	34.8	921	37.5
	In 166 Clinics ..	6,457	1,612	24.3	2,528	39.2	2,317	36.5
U.K.-born Only ..	In 32 Clinics ..	2,910	751	25.4	1,147	39.1	1,012	35.5
	In Other 134 Clinics ..	2,171	637	29.3	708	32.6	826	38.1
	In 166 Clinics ..	5,081	1,388	27.3	1,855	36.5	1,838	36.2

Summary and Conclusions

- (1) The British Cooperative Clinical Group has undertaken a further study of the age and race of 35,370 patients with gonorrhoea treated in the clinics of England and Wales and of Scotland during 1962.
- (2) The figures continue to show a concentration of gonorrhoea in the larger towns and cities. The male : female ratio was 3·8 : 1 in England and Wales and 3·1 : 1 in Scotland.
- (3) Of the male patients treated in England and Wales, only 44 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom, 28·3 per cent. were West Indians, and 27·7 per cent. were other immigrants. In Scotland, however, 86·6 per cent. were born in the United Kingdom. In England and Wales, the proportion born in the United Kingdom was lowest in London and the larger cities.
- (4) A comparison with previous studies shows that the percentage of male West Indians has further increased, largely because of a fall between 1961 and 1962 in the numbers of males treated who were born in the United Kingdom. This has accounted entirely for the decrease of 4 per cent. in the total numbers treated. The reason for this selective decrease is not yet clear.
- (5) The immigrants continue to be concentrated in certain clinics; 87·5 per cent. of West Indians were treated in 32 clinics listed, and only 12·5 per cent. in the remaining 134 clinics. Of 25 of these 32 clinics (which were also amongst the 30 such clinics listed in the 1961 study), fifteen showed an increase in West Indians in 1962 and ten showed a decrease.
- (6) Of females with gonorrhoea, 78·7 per cent. in England and Wales and no less than 98·7 per cent. in Scotland, were born in the United Kingdom. The West Indians formed the next largest group (11·7 per cent.) all other immigrants accounting for only 9·6 per cent.
- (7) The proportion of female West Indians has continued to rise from 9·8 per cent. recorded in 1961. As with males the decrease in total numbers (6·8 per cent. in females) which occurred between 1961 and 1962 is entirely accounted for by a fall in the numbers of patients born in the United Kingdom.
- (8) Of males with gonorrhoea in England and Wales in 1962, 7 per cent. were aged 15–19 years, 30·2 per cent. were aged 20–24 years, and 62·8 per cent. belonged to other age groups, the proportion of those aged 15–19 years having risen from 6·3 per cent. in 1961.
Among males born in the United Kingdom, 9 per cent. of infections occurred in those aged 15–19 years. In Scotland in 1962, males with gonorrhoea aged 15–19 years comprised 8·9 per cent. of the total. The fall in the total number of males between 1961 and 1962 occurred mainly in the older age groups.
- (9) Of females with gonorrhoea in England and Wales in 1962, 25 per cent. were aged 15–19 years, 39·1 per cent. were aged 20–24 years, and 35·9 per cent. belonged to other age groups. The percentage of female teenagers with gonorrhoea has fallen since 1961. The proportion of females aged 15–19 years was less in London and the larger cities and greater in the smaller towns and in Scotland where the immigrant problem was least. The percentage of teenage females born in the United Kingdom was also lowest in London and the larger cities. 27·3 per cent. of female patients born in the United Kingdom were teenagers compared with 16·3 per cent. of those born elsewhere.
- (10) The age group and place of origin of all female patients, and of those born in the United Kingdom in particular, were examined in the 32 clinics in which 87·5 per cent. of the male West Indians with gonorrhoea were treated, and these findings were contrasted with those in the remaining 134 clinics (in which only 12·5 per cent. of the West Indian males were treated). In the 32 listed clinics, the percentages of all female teenagers and of United Kingdom-born teenagers in particular, were less than in the 134 clinics with few West Indians; this trend was also noted in earlier studies. In all age groups fewer persons born in the United Kingdom were treated in the 32 clinics than in the remainder. The proportion of all female teenagers, and also of all United Kingdom-born female teenagers, treated in the 32 clinics was less than that of the other age groups.

APPENDIX

178 CLINICS PARTICIPATING IN STUDY

LONDON (*Population* 8,171,902)—22 CLINICS:

Albert Dock; Central Middlesex; Clapton (Salvation Army); Croydon; Endell St.; Guy's; Miller; Prince of Wales; Queen Mary's, Stratford; Royal Free; Royal Northern; Seamen's, Greenwich; St. Bartholomew's; St. George's; St. Helier (Carshalton); St. John's, Lewisham; St. Mary's; St. Thomas's; South London Hospital for Women; West London; West Middlesex; White-chapel Clinic.

CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 500,000 (*Four Cities—Total Population* 3,024,689)—8 CLINICS:
Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool (4), Manchester (2).TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS BETWEEN 100,000 AND 500,000 (*Forty Towns and Cities—Total Population* 7,395,718)—45 CLINICS:

Birkenhead, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol (2), Cardiff (2), Coventry, Derby, Huddersfield, Hull, Ipswich, Leicester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oldham, Oxford, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Preston, Reading, St. Helen's, Sheffield (3), Southend, Southampton, South Shields, Stockport, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland, Swansea (2), Wallasey, Walsall, Wolverhampton, York.

TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS BETWEEN 50,000 AND 100,000 (*45 Towns and Cities—Total Population* 2,685,419)—45 CLINICS:

Ashton-under-Lyme, Barnsley, Barrow-in-Furness, Bath, Burnley, Bury, Carlisle, Chatham, Cheltenham, Chester, Chesterfield, Colchester, Crewe, Darlington, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Dudley, Exeter, Gillingham, Gloucester, Gravesend, Guildford, Halifax, Harrogate, Keighley, Lincoln, Maidstone, North Shields, Port Talbot, Rochdale, Rochester, Rotherham, St. Albans, Stockport, Stockton, Swindon, Uxbridge, Wakefield, Warrington, Watford, West Hartlepool, Wigan, Woking, Worthing, Yarmouth (Great).

TOWNS AND CITIES WITH POPULATIONS BELOW 50,000 (*46 Towns or Cities—Total Population* 1,291,843)—46 CLINICS.

Aberystwyth, Aldershot, Ashford (Kent), Bangor, Barnstaple, Barry, Bishop's Stortford, Boston, Bridgewater, Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Chelmsford, Dartford, Durham, Falmouth, Ffestiniog, Goole, Grantham, Hitchin, Kendal, Kettering, Kidderminster, Lancaster, Llandudno, Loughborough, Lowestoft, Macclesfield, Margate, Newport (I. of W.), Penzance, Pontypridd, Pwllheli, Redhill, Redruth, St. Asaph, St. Austell, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Truro, Tunbridge Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Whitehaven, Winchester, Windsor, Worthing, Yeovil.

SCOTLAND (*Nine Towns or Cities—Total Population* 2,135,332)—12 CLINICS:

Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Glasgow (4), Greenock, Kirkcaldy, Perth.

Groupe Médical Coopératif Britannique
Enquête sur la blennorrhagie, 1962

RÉSUMÉ

- (1) Le groupe médical entreprit une enquête supplémentaire sur l'âge et le pays d'origine de 35.370 cas de blennorrhagie traités dans les cliniques des maladies vénériennes d'Angleterre, du pays de Galles, et de l'Écosse en 1962.
- (2) Les chiffres montrent encore une fois que les cas de blennorrhagie sont plus nombreux dans les plus grandes villes. Le rapport hommes/femmes fut 3,7 : 1 en Angleterre et au pays de Galles, et 3,1 : 1 en Écosse.
- (3) En Angleterre et au pays de Galles, seulement 44 % des hommes étaient nés au Royaume-Uni, 28,3 % aux Indes occidentales, et 27,7 % ailleurs. En Écosse, 86,6 % étaient nés au Royaume-Uni. En Angleterre et au pays de Galles, la proportion des malades nés au Royaume-Uni fut plus faible à Londres et dans les plus grandes villes.
- (4) Quand on compare ces chiffres avec ceux des enquêtes précédentes, on remarque une augmentation de la proportion des hommes atteints de blennorrhagie qui sont venus des Indes occidentales, plutôt à cause d'une diminution de 1961 à 1962 du taux des malades nés au Royaume-Uni. Ce dernier est la seule raison de la diminution de 4 % des hommes traités.
La cause de cette diminution n'est pas encore déterminée.
- (5) Les immigrants continuèrent à fréquenter certaines cliniques; 87,5 % des hommes nés aux Indes occidentales furent traités dans 32 cliniques. Sur 25 de ces 32 cliniques (qui firent partie aussi des 30 cliniques de l'enquête de 1961), 15 constatèrent une augmentation du nombre de cas mâles nés aux Indes occidentales et 6 une diminution.
- (6) En Angleterre et au pays de Galles, 78,7 % des femmes atteintes étaient nées au Royaume-Uni, 11,7 % au pays de Galles, et 9,6 % ailleurs. En Écosse 98,7 % étaient nées au Royaume-Uni.
- (7) La proportion de femmes nées aux Indes occidentales continua à augmenter et dépassa le chiffre de 98 % enregistré en 1961. Comme chez les hommes, la diminution de 1961 à 1962 (6,8 % chez les femmes) fut entièrement due à la diminution du taux des malades nées au Royaume-Uni.
- (8) En 1962, 7 % des hommes atteints en Angleterre et au pays de Galles avaient de 15 à 19 ans (6,3 % en 1961) 30,2 % avaient de 20 à 24 ans, et 62,8 % avaient 25 ans ou plus.
Parmi les hommes nés au Royaume-Uni, 9 % avaient de 15 à 19 ans (8,9 % en Écosse). La

diminution du taux des hommes nés au Royaume-Uni de 1961 à 1962 fut due à ceux de 20 ans et plus.

- (9) 25% des femmes atteintes en Angleterre et au pays de Galles avaient de 15 à 19 ans (25,8% en 1961), 39,1% avaient de 20 à 24 ans, et 35,9% avaient 25 ans et plus.

La proportion de jeunes femmes de 15 à 19 ans a donc diminué un peu depuis 1961.

La proportion de jeunes femmes de 15 à 19 ans fut plus petite à Londres et dans les grandes villes, et plus grande dans les petites villes et en Écosse où les immigrants sont moins nombreux.

La proportion de jeunes femmes nées au Royaume-Uni fut aussi plus faible à Londres et dans les grandes villes.

Des femmes nées au Royaume-Uni, 27,3% avaient 19 ans ou moins, tandis que des femmes nées ailleurs 16,3% avaient 19 ans ou moins.

- (10) On compara l'âge et le pays d'origine de toutes les femmes (et de celles nées au Royaume-Uni en particulier) traitées dans 32 cliniques fréquentées par 87,5% des hommes nés aux Indes occidentales avec ceux des femmes traitées aux autres 134 cliniques.

Dans les 32 cliniques la proportion de jeunes femmes (et de celles nées au Royaume-Uni en particulier) fut plus basse que dans les 134 cliniques où les hommes nés aux Indes occidentales furent moins nombreux. Cette tendance a été remarquée dans les enquêtes précédentes.

Pour chaque âge le nombre des malades nés au Royaume-Uni fut plus petit dans les 32 cliniques que dans les autres.

La proportion de toutes les femmes de 15 à 19 ans, et aussi de toutes celles de cet âge nées au Royaume-Uni, traitée dans les 32 cliniques fut plus basse que celle des femmes de 20 ans et plus.